

Weather Instruments

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World Metrology Day is an annual celebration of the Metre Convention, which was signed by 17 nations on 20 May 1875. The Convention established a global collaboration for the science of measurement, ensuring that measurements in industrial, commercial, and societal applications are uniform worldwide.

The theme for 2023 is 'Measurements supporting the global food system.'

Although metrology is an old science, which has evolved over many centuries it is one of today's key sciences. Metrology (from Ancient Greek metron (measure) and logos (study of)) is simply defined as the science of measurement and its application [2].

It includes all theoretical and practical aspects of measurement, in other words, metrology is all those activities undertaken for the purpose of performing, or enabling others to perform, accurate measurement.



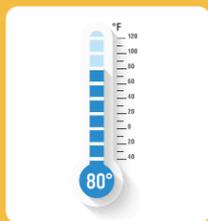
A **thermometer** is an instrument that is used to measure air temperature. A thermometer is made up of glass tubes filled with alcohol or mercury. There are three types of thermometers: clinical, lab and digital.



A **barometer** is an instrument used to measure air pressure. Barometer was invented in 1644 by an Italian mathematician Evangelista Torricelli who was a student of Galileo Galilei.



anemometer The first mechanical anemometer was invented by the Italian art architect Leon Battista Alberti. An anemometer is used to measure the speed of the wind.



The **hygrometer** is used to measure the humidity in the atmosphere. Leonardo Da Vinci devised the first version of the hygrometer.



A **wind vane** is an instrument that is used to measure the direction of the wind. The Greek astronomer Andronicus invented the first weather vane. The wind vane is also known as a weather vane.



A **rain gauge** is used to measure the amount of rain that has fallen over a period of time. The tipping bucket rain gauge was invented by Christopher Wren and Robert Hooke.

